

Kingdom Animalia

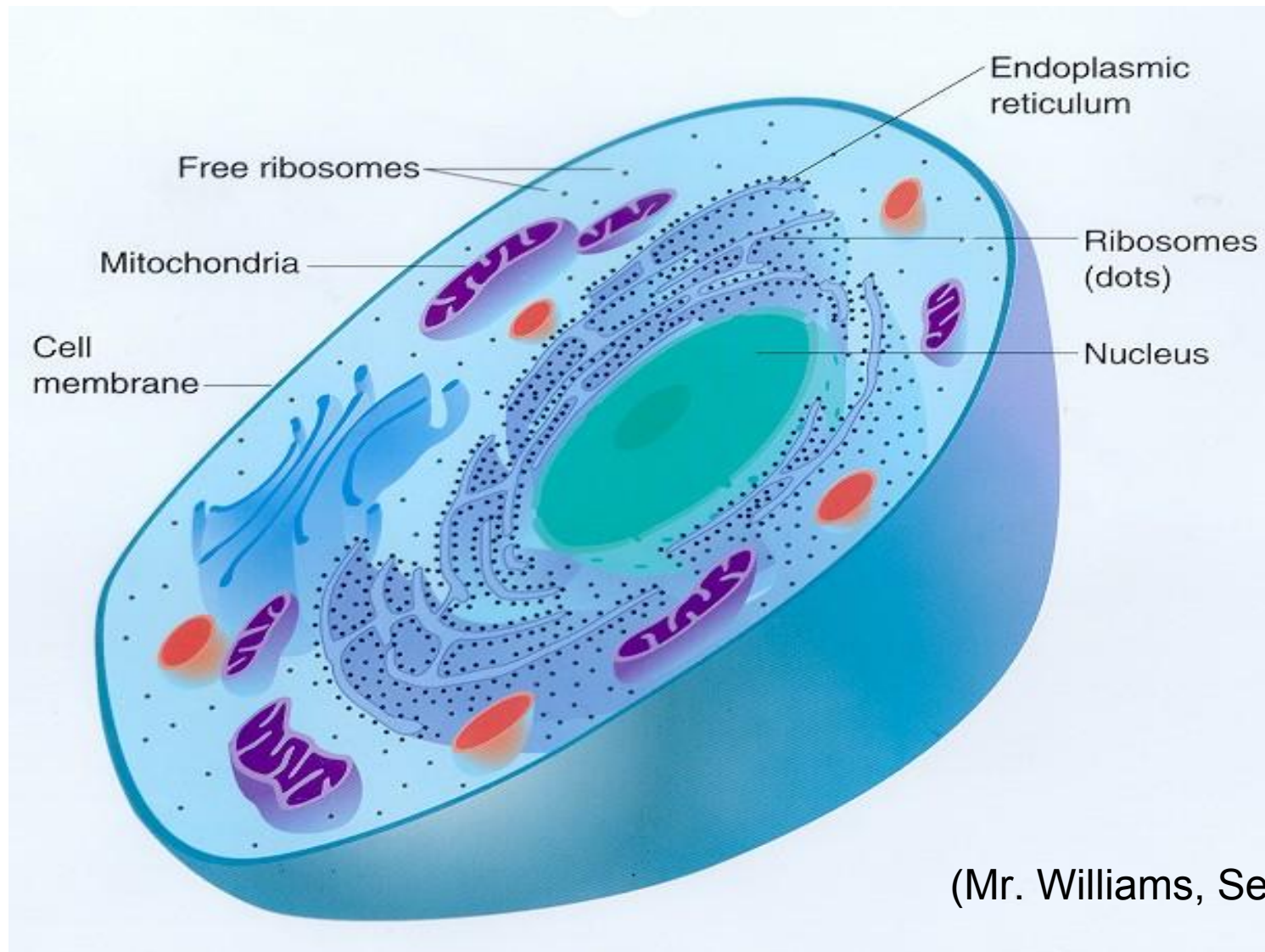
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Qossay Takroori, November, 11,
2007

Type Of Cell

The cells that make up a member of the Kingdom Animalia are Eukaryotic and are multicellular because of their complex form and size.

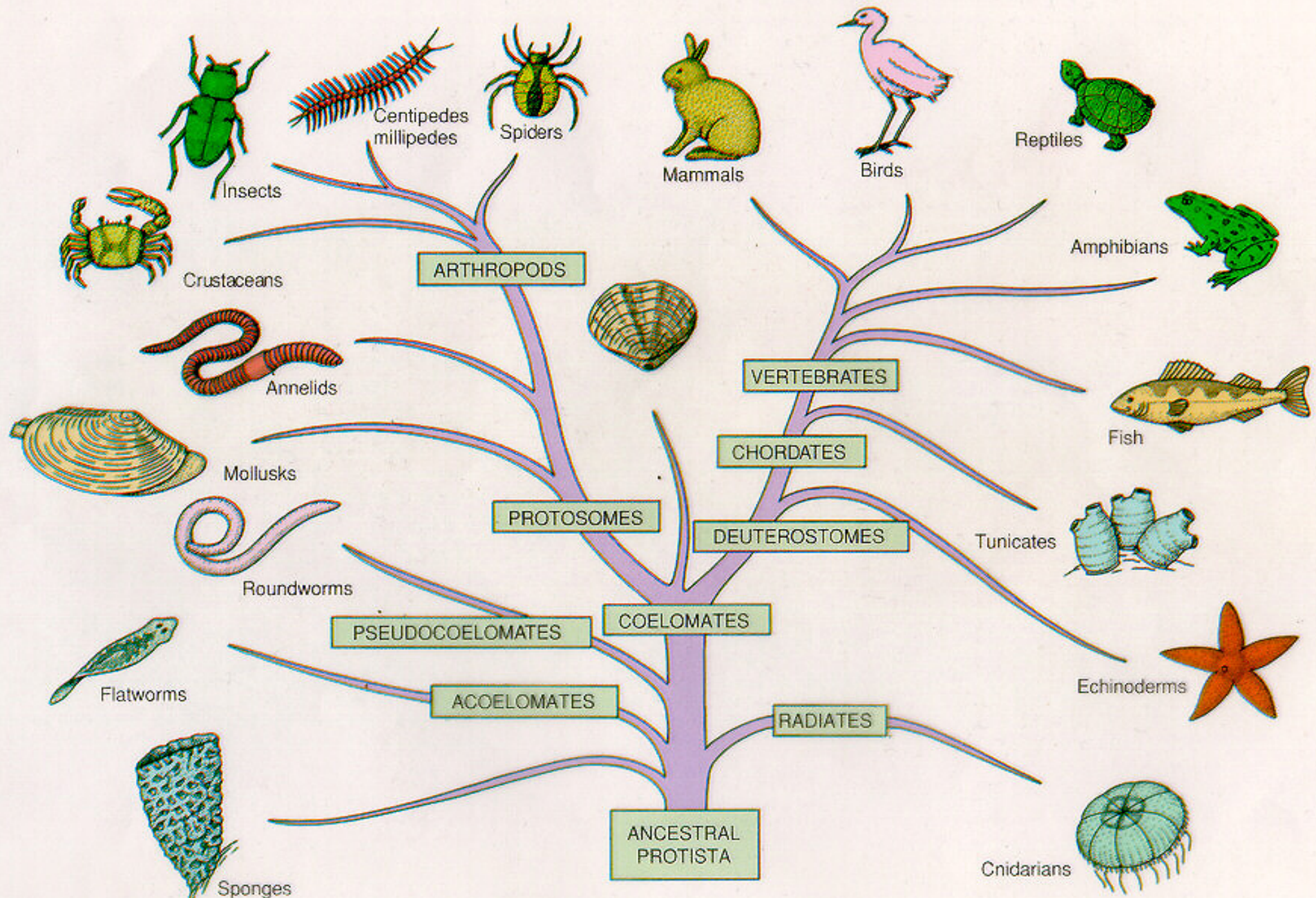


(Mr. Williams, September 15th)

Evolutionary History

Kingdom Animalia evolved from single cell organisms. The single cell organisms which would be classified as Protists, would form colonies and eventually they would develop specialized cells. After a couple years they would form a ball with an indent to consume food. Eventually they would on take different shapes and form different animals which are classified as invertebrates meaning they would have no bones. Eventually the colonies of cells grew large and more advanced, forming bones. Some of the Animals grew gills and could survive underwater while others could survive only on land. They could become predators or prey. As the years passed by there became more diversity between the animals. Animals are continuously evolving.





Phylogenetic Tree of Kingdom Animalia

Quashaboo, march, 26th, 2009

Approximate Number Of Species

<http://www.earthlife.net/insects/intro.html>

http://www.indianchild.com/animal_kingdom.htm

Basically the Kingdom Animalia is divided into two main groups; vertebrates (those with spines) and invertebrates (those without spines). It is said that there are more than 800,000 species that have been identified in the animal kingdom.



Thomas Kunz, February, 17th, 2010

Major Phyla

1. Porifera (sponges)
2. Cnidaria (jellyfish, hydras, sea anemones, Portuguese man-of-wars, and [corals](#))
3. Platyhelminthes (flatworms, including planaria, flukes, and tapeworms)
4. Nematoda (roundworms, including rotifers and [nematodes](#))
5. Mollusca (mollusks, including bivalves, snails and slugs, and octopuses and squids)
6. Annelida (segmented worms, including earthworms, leeches, and marine worms)
7. Echinodermata (including sea stars, sea cucumbers, [sand dollars](#), and sea urchins)
8. Arthropods (including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes, centipedes, and insects)
9. Chordata (animals with nerve chords - this group includes the vertebrates)

Mode Of Reproduction

- Species in the kingdom animalia reproduce through sexual reproduction (egg fertilized by sperm)
- The fertilized egg goes through the process of meiosis and a series of embryonic stages.

Something Interesting- some animals reproduce through *Parthenogenesis*, which is the development of an egg that hasn't been fertilized. ex wasps, bees, and ants.

Type Of Feeder

- All animals are heterotrophs, which means they get their energy by eating other organisms.
- There are 3 types of heterotrophs

Herbivore- eats only plant material (leaves, flowers, fruits) ex sheep, horses, snails, rabbits.

Omnivore- eats both plants and animals. ex chickens (seeds and worms) chimpanzees, bears and humans.



Carnivore- is a predator and only eats other animals. ex. dragonflies, sharks and the eagles.

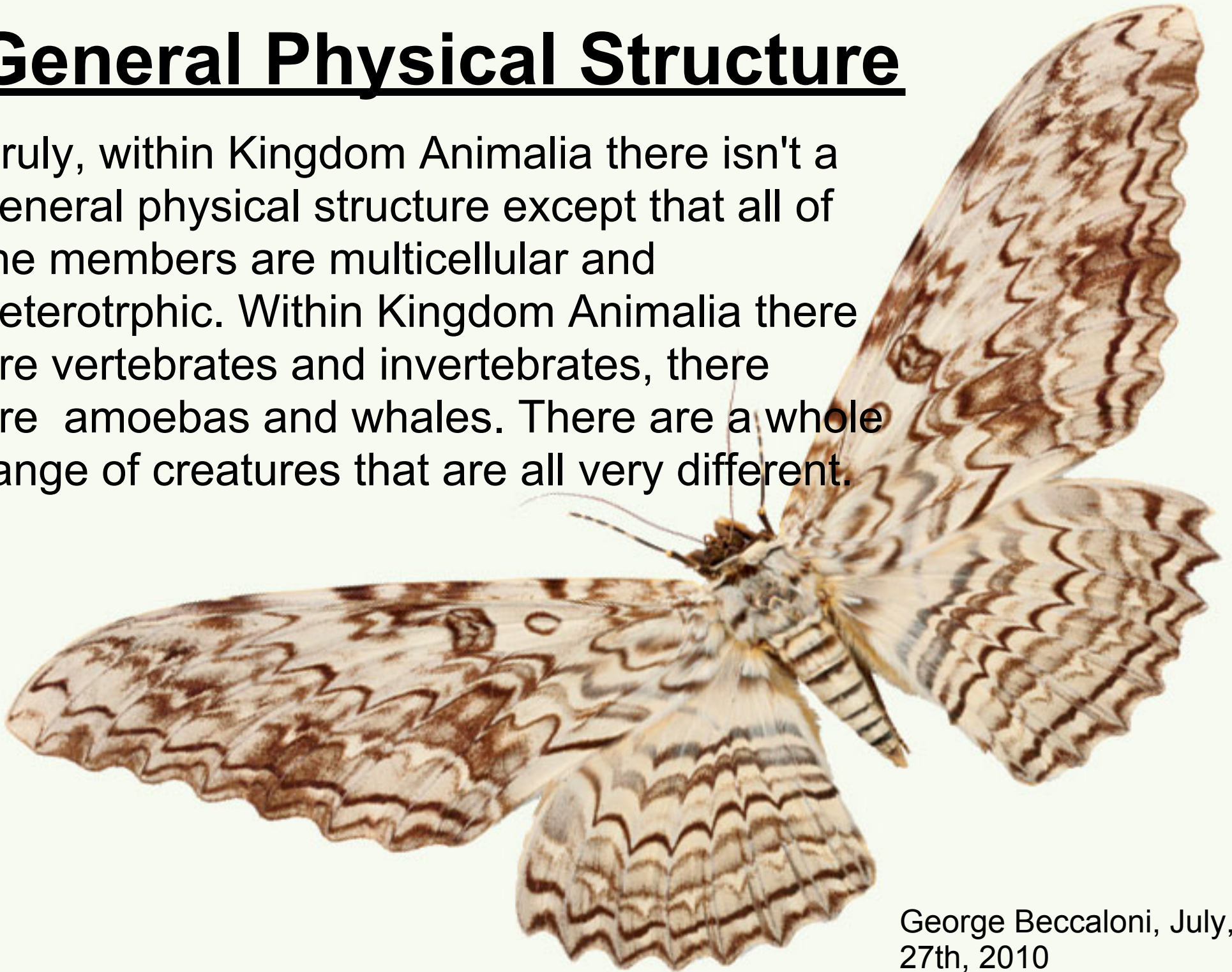
Habitats

The creatures in Kingdom Animalia can be found almost everywhere on earth except within very harsh environments. Like within active volcanoes, in hot springs and under glaciers. Animals need both



General Physical Structure

Truly, within Kingdom Animalia there isn't a general physical structure except that all of the members are multicellular and heterotrophic. Within Kingdom Animalia there are vertebrates and invertebrates, there are amoebas and whales. There are a whole range of creatures that are all very different.



George Beccaloni, July,
27th, 2010

Other Interesting Facts

- Kingdom Animalia is the 'youngest' kingdom starting out about 500 million years ago
- 75% of all Kingdom Animalia species are insects
- A sponge can be chopped up and the cells will re-assemble to form little sponges.
- The tapeworms have no digestive tract of their own. They live in the digestive tract of the host and absorb the food the host digests.
- If you could reproduce like a hydra, a miniature form of you would grow attached to the outside your body until fully formed when it would detach and start living independently. This is called budding.
- Barnacles secrete an adhesive that is so strong, that humans are trying to duplicate it.
- Conch shells have toxins for paralyzing prey that have been used to treat diseases in humans.
- There are moths that resemble bird feces so well that birds won't try to eat them.

Information Bibliography

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Picture Bibliography

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the other picture links and citations are here as they are too big to post
in google docs presentation

<https://docs.google.com/document/edit?id=1-rRofDdoaO9qqNFAjQkGLlcfTaqXibZzQfpMGN97eEI&hl=en#>



The End



Kevin Collins, March, 23, 2008

Qossay Takroori, November, 11, 2007